Oxford Democrat.

No. 5, Vol. 5, New Series. Paris, Maine, Tuesday, June 11, 1844. Old Series. No. 15, Vol. 13.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY

George W. Clifford,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:—One Dollar and Fifty cents in advance. ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms, the Proprietor not being accountable for any error beyond the amount charged for the advertisement.—A reasonable deduction will be made for *cash in advance*, and no credit will be given for a longer period than *three months*.

COMMUNICATIONS and LETTERS on business must be *Post-Paid* to insure attention.

Book and Job Printing

Executed with neatness and despatch.

POPULAR TALES.

[From the "Gift" for 1840.]

THE BRIDE.

BY MILO MAHAN.

It was a beautiful evening in the autumn of 1778, while the war was still raging between Great Britain and her colonies, that a patriarchal negro, with snowy hair and wrinkled brow was airing himself in the piazza of a shattered old country seat, on the banks of York river. The moon just rising behind a promontory some distance down towards Chesapeake bay, threw a long lured column of light across the smooth surface of the water. The crickets faintly chirping and the ceaseless din of the everlasting katydid, mingling with the low gusts of a fitful breeze, that drove three or four dark clouds before it just along the verge of the horizon, gave a kind of emphasis to the solemn silence of a sceme that appeared the very picture of loneliness. The old house had once been the favorite residence of the Stewarts; but after the death of the last owner, it had gradually fallen to decay, hastened no doubt by the violence of the foraging parties, who sometimes swept along the banks of the river—The shutters hanging by a single hinge, or creaking upon two, were slamming backwards and forwards against the broken windows; the outhouses were torn down, and partly taken off for firewood, and partly strewed in fragments over the ground; the garden, whose limits were now marked by the wood ruins of a fence, was whitened with the rank but graceful flowers of the Jamestown weed; and the trees, which once formed the pride and the beauty of "Naple Hollow," were either cut down by the foragers, or left rising in a few blackened shafts, the very ghost of that vegetable life which had departed.

Poor old Stephen was now the only human being about these melancholy premises. Brought up to a life of ease and indolence in the light service of the late Mr. Stewart, he had been found in his old age too cumbersome a piece of furniture to follow any fragment of the family in their wandering course after the old man's decease.—Day after day he sat lonely but contented in this out-of-the-way place, gazing with a philosophic eye upon the calm waters of the river, and supplying the want of a companion by continualy soliloquizing on the passing changes of the weather, or such other thoughts as his situation might inspire.

On the evening in which we have chosen to introduce him to the reader, his thoughts seemed considerable less placid than usual. His gestures, which on ordinary occasions merely supplied the place of half a tongue, now formed the staple of his speech, and his foot stamped, and his fist clenched, as he kept exclaiming in a low emphatic mutter, 'Well, 'twon't do—'twon't do—no how can fix it; here's mass' Ned wants a marry young missus; tell me! Gosh! an' massa Charles 'as home, I reckon's how he'd tell anoder story, or my name ain't Misser Stephen Stewart, Esquire. I lib wid de great folks long enough 'a know as how to know it's no good 'a marry when de young missus ain't willing.—Pretty 'sponsibility, to be sure! He marry! Lor' a' burn, and a'most plaguing de sweet young ladys 'a death jist to get a wife, when he don' know how to treat de ole servans better dan a cart horse! And den her ole father, a guine 'a give away his daughter, when her heart's a'most a breakin' for Mass' Charles! He marry! mercy on us! I wonner what's a guine to come next.—'Twon' do—'twon' do no how can fix it!'

Saying these words with a great deal of emphasis, old Stephen shook his head very sagely three or four times, and looking up, was surprised to see a tight, well-built schooner, just gilding like swan from behind a cluster of trees that had hitherto concealed her course up the river.—Her tall raking masts and her taut rigging, showed an attention to beauty and neatness, that distinguished her from the wretched craft that usually plied along those waters. And though there was no one to be seen on the deck except the solitary pilot, the crowd of sail, and the extraordinary compactness of her rigging gave evidence of a numerous and skilful crew. Stephen's thoughts were easily turned into another channel. Leaning over the frail railing his whole soul seemed to have come up into his eyes as he watched the beautiful vessel, now gilding majestically in the middle of the stream now showing her snow-white top sail over the clump of foliage, and now seemed but a dark, shapeless mass, as she passed like the spectres of conscience across the silvery track of the moonbeams.

The graceful machine had now come in front of the piazza; and in a moment, as if by magic, her prow was hove round, her sails were shivering in the breeze as they fell towards the deck, and the creek of the windlass, with the dull heavy splash of the anchor, showed that her course was ended. In another moment, a boat put off from her side; the quick word of authority broke startlingly upon the stillness of night, and the waves sparkled as the well maned boat shot like a flash into the cove.

'Oho!' muttered old Stephen, who had looked with an eye of wonder on the strange appearance of the vessel. 'I reckon it a'n't no good them folks after, no how can fix it. Who knows but what dey de brack parrats—brast der nigger faces! spose now I jist shuts de door, and keep close till day make off agin; 'twon't do nobody no harm, will it?'

His own thoughts giving a satisfactory answer to the question, he soon drew himself into his den, and crouching in an upper room where he might see without being seen, he awaited the result with fear and trembling—'Dare a comes,' he first exclaimed drawing in a long breath.

'Dare comes do broody nigers what won't let a body be. Pshaw! only one man arter all! a wonner who he is. Neber a min' Misser Stephen Stewart, Esq. You keep close, says I maybe's O,d Scratch himself for all I know. Don't I 'member once when a young missus was gettin' in, she seed a great brack foot under de' bed; but she didn't scream! O Lor' 'a mercy, if you parrat a'n't a comin' right up to de house! what a but he's got! I reaghon der's a dozen pistols under dat brack cloak. O merce how he bangs 'a door.'

Stephen, no longes able to see the stranger and hearing only these loud knocks that resounded dismally through the solitary mansion, affrighting the bat and the owl from their slumber, could only listen in unfeigned terror 'Lor' a' mercy!' he groaned between his teeth, 'if he a'n't kickin' de door down.'

At this moment a long mournful hoot rung through the lonely chamber, and gave a new quickness to the beatings of Stephens's heart.—He stole a furtive glance back over his sholders, and there, just where the moonlight streamed in from the window, sat a great horned screech-owl looking with a face full of wisdom, right into the eyes of the terrified negro. He tried to repeat the words of a prayer, but memory failed him, and his tongue refused to move. He could stand this no longer; giving a frightful yell, which awoke the chorus of all the owls in the house, he sprung from the chamber, and made hast to open the door to the stranger, who was now shouting for admitance at the very top of his lungs.

The guest was a tall military-looking man, still in the prime of life, but with a countenance somewhat marked by the furrows of passion. His eye was dark, quick and piercing, though his whole deportment showed the calmness of a well-bread gentleman, there was a lurking expression which marked the presence of a fire within, that might bust out on a more exciting occasion.

"Why have you not answered sooner?" was his first question, in a low, quick tone of voice, that gave a new force to the thumps of Stephen's heart.

"Didn't hear, massa; old nigger hard a' hearing. Won't a massa walk in, and take off cloak? Couldn't git de door open no sooner, 'clare I couldn't. Better take off cloak, massa—fire in parlour—chilly out of a doors, an'—"

"Silence!" rejoined the other with the same sternness of expression; "Silence and get a light here immediately—do you hear?"

"Ought a know dat voice a reckon," muttered Stephen as he busied himself with the light; 'ought a know dat voice, but old nigger bad memory—can't say for life who 'tis. Here's de light, massa,' he continued in a louder tone; 'de ole house not so good as 'twas once—don't keep candles; de broody red-coats—brast deir niggur faces, carry ebery ting out o' de country; and de congress money's a good for nothin' now. Massa Ned, too, don't help his daddy's ole niggur; howber, ole Stephen's not de man as tells tales out 'o de family. Reckon Massa Ned's a leetle fond o' de British, an' de yallow money.'

'Who is it you're talking about!' inquired the stranger with some interest.

'Lor' a massa, did't mean no harm; only Massa Edward Stewart don't help de poor sarvant; 'member de time when he an' Massa Charles were no bigger dan a watermillion, an' a use a take 'em 'bout de country in my arms; but times is change, I reckon. Massa Ned's a gwine a marry, dey say—some says as how young missus a'n't over fond o' de match; but Misser Stephen Stewart neber tells tales out o' de family; guess I could tell a reason, Miss Emily's nebber held her head up since Massa Charles went awy. Nobody knows what de old man make him swear dat 'ere foolish oath.'

'Well, what was the oath, Stephen? since that seems to be your name,' carelessly asked the guest, as the old negro here paused to take breath.

'Yes, massa, Misster Stephen Stewart, Esq., some calls me Misser Stephen Stanley Stewart, but I don't care about de Stanley—a matter o' de' difference, as old massa use a say. What was de oath? why nothin' only jist as old massa was a gwine to die, he calls up Massa Ned and young Massa Charles, 'an says he—I was standin' by de foot 'o de bed as a 'itness—b'lieve old massa had some noshin o' making me his 'xecator, but I spose he f'got it. 'Well,' says he,—de old gentleman spoke so slow an' solemn de tear stood in my eye,—says he, 'my sons, I am going to die, and I wish to leave you in peace with one another. I have long observed that you have both set your affections on Miss Reed, an amiable lady, and worthy of any man's love,'—I 'members every word as if 'twere yisterday—' But,' says he, 'as both cannot marry her, and a further urging of your suit will only lead to quarrels, I wish you now to swear, as you value a father's blessing, that you will proceed no further in the matter. In my will I have divided my fortune between you, each to possess the portion of the other in case of his dying without issue. I have now to entreat of you, that as soon as my affairs are settled, you will both leave the country, and not return again until at least five years after my death. Now swear this, my sons, and let your father depart in peace.' When de old man had spoken dese very words,—he spoke so slow I 'membered every word he said—when he was a done speakin' dey both stared at each other, but narry one stirred a step. At last, turning to Massa Charles, who was always de most open-hearted and always de kindest to de sarvans, though a leetle hot now and den,—says he, 'Chales, will you refuse to smooth your old father's passage from the world?' Massa Charles couldn't stand this no longer. 'No,' says he, 'my father, though my heart is bursting, I will not prefer my pleasure to yours. I swear I will do all you have begged us.' Arter dis, Massa Harry also swore, but such a way as if he didn't mean to keep his promise a day. And de old man bressed 'em and turned over in his bed and died. Well dey both goes off; but arter a while, jist as we all 'spected, back comes Massa Ned, and saying dat Massa Charles was dead, he gets de fortune, and begs old Massa Reed for his daughter. De old man snapped at de bait as greedy as a gudgeon. And eber since dat, dere's been nothing but coaxin' and scoldin' from one end to t'other. Young missus 'membered Massa Charles too well to bite so easy. But dey've plagued her and crossed her till de poor ting's almost crazy, and I hear dey're guine to make her marry dis evening, whe'r she will or no.—Some says as how dey're guine up to York wid de bride, to be safer fro' de 'lisha; but I isn't 'vited, so I don't know how dat is.'

'This night, did you say?' asked the stranger, breaking in with a dry, husky tone, very different from his usual voice.

'Dis night! dis night! Lor' a mercy' if it a'n't Massa Charles himself—I wonner where's de ole niggur's eyes? An' where you been all dis time? An' why didn' you tell me 'twas you?—I s'pose your head full of larnin' now? Young Massa always fond o' books. A'n't you gwine to stay, now you come so sudden?'

With these and a flood of similar questions which he did not wait to have answered, the old negro strained the young wanderer to his breast, in the most affectionate and familiar manner.—But Charles Stewart was now in no humor for trifles. He gently, but firmly, disengaged himself from the grasp of the old domestic, and strode with a long, impatient step, up and down the room, in a mood which even Stephen thought too sacred to meddle with The silence was at last broken by a loud knock at the door.

'Shill a let em in massa?' said Stephen in a much more subdued tone than usual.

'Certainly; but stay, take care that you don't blab about my being here, or show that you know any thing of my affairs. You hear, Stephen?'

'Yes, massa,' replied the negro, as he went with some trembling to unbar the door to his new visiters. They proved to be the very bridal party in question, who, frightened by the thick black clouds, which had now began to overspread the sky, had determined to stop at the old place until the tempest was over. There was a numerous escort of young ladies and gentlemen on horseback, with a minister of the neighborhood, the father of the young lady, and two or three British officers, who now gave their attendance at the marriage of one whom they had all long admired. Leaving their horses in the yard, they all poured merrily into the old ruinous chamber, where Charles Stewart, keeping himself away from the glare, passed in a measure unnoticed, except by old Stephen's answering to causeal questions that he was a stranger who had put in there on account of the storm.

The new guests were not long in making themselves at home. The light wood blazed cherily in the huge, old-fashioned fire-place, and the young folks amused themselves by laughing, talking, and expounding riddles. The ghastly appearance of the room at last suggested an experiment more in unison with the melancholly of the place. It was proposed by one that they should all try their fortunes. As this motion was eagerly seconded in a short time they were all seated in a circle around the hearth, each one opposite a small hole, surrounded by nine new bins, which it was the proprietor's duty to keep constantly replenished with water, all in the meanwhile preserved the most unbroken silence.—The rusult of all this was to be, that if they sat long enough and observed the directions, a funeral procession would at last walk into the door, with a coffin corresponding to each of the individuals concerned, and the shadow of the future helpmate depicted on top. This plan being unanimously approved of, the older folks seated themselves in a quiet corner, the younger in a circle around the fire place, and old Stephen quietly dozed away in a cosy corner near the door.—Perfect silence now reigned in the party; the fire crackled and sparkled, throwing huge flitting shadows against the old fashioned wainscots; the tar trickled slowly down from the burning light wood in great black dreps that fell hissing and spluttering into the ashes; and the party cast pale, stealthy glances at each other, as the winds began to whistle without, and the low muttering thunder rolled on louder and louder from the distance. The bride, pale serious, and lonely, sat by the window looking upon the rising fury of the elements with a countenance from which all mirth seemed to have departed forever. There was more than Grecian symetry in the calm repose of her features; her dress was of the most simple kind; a single diamond sparkled on her snow-white brow, was the only ornament that she could be prevailed on to wear; and as she sat with her pale face reposing on that delicate hand, where the blue veins pursued their wandering course in almost fearful distinctness of outline, and her eye steadily fixed on the darkness without, she might have been taken for some beautiful statute, or for an impersonification of that sweet vision of

"Patience sitting on her monument,
Smiling at her Grief!"

Not far off sat the bridegroom, little at ease as could be seen from the hasty, suspicious glances he sometimes cast round the chamber. Conscience would give him no rest; but how much more would he have trembled, had he recognised that dark eye which was fixed alternately on him and his victim from the opposite corner of the room. The father of the bride, a mean, shuffling, figure was reposing himself at no great distance, and the rest of the company, with the exception of those near the fire-place, were sitting silently observing their neighbors, or pursuing their wandering fancies into other scenes and actions.—The storm was now raging with madness. The winds whistled like fiends around the frail old mansion, and the far-off doors and shutters creaked and slammed in the tempest, while the hail-stones rattled against the roof and win.lows, shaking the soot down the chimney, and half extinguishing the light wood that flared in the fire-place. The deep-toned thunder burst in volleys overhead, and rolled away the distance. And the lightning sometimes blazed in a living flash that gave a momentary glow to the landscape, left it in tenfold darkness. Imagination lent her terrors to those of the storm. In the solemn silence, a cold, creeping fear had seized on the liviliest fancies, and spread that nervous tremour through the circle, which made them almost afraid to breath. The shadows against the wall were now increased to a gigantic size, as the light sunk down in the old fashioned fire-place. The barking of dogs, the howling of wolves, and the shreaking of owls, seemed horribly mingled with the roar of the tempest; some imagined they could hear the slow, solemn step of a funeral procession in the rooms above them, others turned pale at the melancholly notes of the funeral dirge, while others distinctly heard the voices of grooms and the neighing of horses, as a cavalcade alighting at the doors. All eyes were now turned involuntarily towards the door; there was a sound as of a low, rustling motion in the passage; the door creaked and fell slightly ajar; all drew in their breaths and shivered with horror, as they anxiously looked out for what would come next. But here old Stephen, who had been awoke by the storm, and had sat for some time looking round in dumb amazement, broke the charm which had spell-bound the assembly, by slowly rising up and exclaiming, 'Young massus and missus may do what dey please, I reckons, but old niggur's not a gwine to have de devil here dis night, no how can fix it.' So saying, he placed his chair firmly against the door, and calmly composed himself again to his favorite nap.

The storm had now passed over as suddenly as it had arisen. The moon was shining out from the inky fragments of the clouds, and down towards the river the neat outline of the strange scooner was clearly marked against the stary sky. But the company was not suffered to renew their former merriment. The bride, who had sat so far unnoticed, now stood gazing upon vacancy, with an intense, fearful expression, that sent a chill through every heart; her lips slowly moved, and her hand seemed waiving off some horrible spectre as she exclaimed in low, eager tones, 'Away! away! did you not see him lying on yonder cloud? Oh, how pale! how pale!'—As she uttered these words in a low, rapid, distinct manner, she slowly turned round and gazed pensively on the faces of all about her, until her eye at last alighting on the form of Charles Stewart, she sunk down upon the floor, with a shriek that rung again and again through the lonely chambers.—There was a general rush forward from all sides. Her lips quivered and muttered broken words, of which the burden seemed still to be 'How pale! how pale! oh, save me! save me! for he is pale! how pale!' By the exertions of the company she was brought to herself, but had hardly had time to cast another wild glance around, when she fainted away with another shriek more thrilling than the first. Life seemed now to have taken its flight; her pale face dropped on her bosom; and as she lay in all the helplessness of death, she seemed like some fair lily whose stem has suddenly snapped beneath the ruthless sweep of the scythe.

'Make way! make way!' exclaimed a stern manly voice, in a tone that bade the silent lookers-on shrink back before the speaker, 'Make way for the murderer!' The crowd opened, and the unhappy lover knelt down by the side of his mistress. He saw too plainly the cause of that sudden shriek, and it was with bitter despair that he now looked for the least sign of life in her who once swayed the restless tide of his passions.

The low murmer that Charles Stewart was before them, ran around the assembly and the tear of sympathy arose in every eye. The wretched father and the pious minister, assisted by the bridemaids, left no means untried of recalling the life which had fled. But it was all in vain The face had now assumed that settled, placid expression, which looks as if death had reconciled himself to his victim; the pulse no longer beat the eye had lost its fire; and the venerable old minister, who had hitherto looked on with an interest almost equal to that of the lover himself, was now obliged to sigh, 'She has gone to a better world!' 'And I am the murderer!' exclaimed the wretched Charles Stewart, in a tone of the deepest despondency.

'Seize me! seize me, gentlemen! Why should I be suffered to live? Will you not listen to me? Behold the corpse of the pure, he innocent & behold her murderer! O! wretched life why should I live more! You are an Englishman, seize the foe of your country! You are men, slay the murderer of an angel!'

Deep sighs were the only answer to the ravings of the hopeless lover. But at length the officer, thinking it best to remove him from a scene that increased his phrensy, had him carried to his vessel, where he remained insensible till his sailors weighed anchor and the little crew floated off afar from the scene of misery.

* * * * * * * * *

Years had passed over since the incident mentioned above and time, which swallows all things, and destroys most, had spread his silent waters over the name and the history of the Stewarts.—The neighborhood had been changed by the flood tide of war. New feelings and new inhabitants had caused former traditions to be forgotten. The old names of the Reeds and the Stewarts were like the things of a dream, and as the unhappy wanderer, who had now for a second time returned to the scenes of his boyhood, was riding slowly along a broad, lonely road in the neighborhood of Yorktown, he could find few traces of those things which had impressed their images on his heart, and whose associations he vainly tried to revive.

The night was dark, and the way was lonely; a slow, drizzling rain soaked through his multiplied coverings, and sent a shiver into his bones. Oppressed with the dreariness of the scene, it was with an emotion of pleasure that he at length espied a light twinkling from a wretched hovel at the way side of the road, which, however humble, promised at least some little refreshment.

Willing to reconnoitre somewhat before entering this unpromising abode, he approached the low window, and looking in saw a sight that made him tremble with horror. There was a low table in the middle of the room, and on that table lay a plain deal coffin with the skull and and cross bones, those melancholy emblems of death, lying conspiciously on the top. The only living being was a woman, appearently in the prime of life, but whose pale, pinched features, and rolling eyes, glowing with the lurid fire of insanity. There she sat by the lone table humming a mournful ditty to herself, and keeping time by knocking the skull with the bones. The low, dry tap and the melancholy song, were fitfully mingled with the dropping of the rain from the eaves of the house. But what most startled the wanderer was the strange resemblances of those wild features to the once adored countenance of his own sweet Emily. The unhappy truth flashed upon his mind at once. But how she, whom he had left for dead, should have been restored and reduced to this miserable condition it passed his mind to imagine, oppressed with these thoughts, he gave a deep groan, which reached the quiet ear of the sufferer within—She turned round hastily, and seeing again the face that had so long haunted her thoughts, the shock proved too strong for the small remain of reason that was left.

She sunk upon the ground and poor Charles Stewart was again called upon to witness the death of his mistress. This time, the tyrant did not fail in his blow.

A few lucid moments occurred, in which the two lovers made some mutual explanations, and the victem of love and misfortune departed to her last long home,

The next morning some neighbors, suprised at not seeing the owner of the house at her usual place at the door went in and found the lover sitting fixed and senseless by the side of her whom he had never ceased to adore.

The rest of the story need not to be told.—Two plain gravestones in a wild country seat of Maple Hollow, mark the spot where the lovers are reposing side by side, having found that union in death, which they could never obtain in their lives. The wild grass waves over the scene of their slumbers. And as the cold winds of autumn sweep along the bare tract of country, they seem to linger for a moment in yon grove of pine trees, and to whisper a virge to their memories.

☞ Elihu Burritt, the learned Blacksmith, has a better fancy of the steam horse, than we remember to have met elsewhere before. This is his way of describing him:

"I love to see one of these huge creatures, with sinews of brass and muscles of iron, strut forth from his smoky stable, and saluting the long train of cars with a dozen sonorous puffs from his iron nostrils, fall gently back into his harness. There he stands, champing and foaming upon the iron track, his great heart a furnace of glowing coals; his lympathic blood is boiling in his veins; the strength of a thousand horses is nerving his sinews—he pants to be gone. He would "snake" St. Peter's across the desert of Sahara; if he could be fairly hitched to it, but there is a little sober-eyed, tobacco-chewing man in the saddle, who holds him in with one finger, and can take away his breath in a moment, should he grow restive and vicious. I am always deeply interested in this man, for begrimmed as he may be with coal diluted in oil and steam, I regard him as the genius of the whole machinery, as the physical, mind of that huge steam horse."

MILLERISM.—The "Midnight Cry" of the 23d inst. says:—"We confess that our *published* time is *past*, and that as honest men, we cannot point to definite days in the future. We believe the 2300 days will extend to the END: and that the end can only be delayed so long as our published time, reckoning by uninspired chronology, may have varied from Gods's time."

The Wrentles Post says that a whig farmer in West Springfield discharged one of his workmen, last week, because he wished to go to town meeting and deposit his vote for the democratic candidates. His remark was, "I won't have a Loco Foco work for me at any rate!"

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JUNE 11, 1844.

☞ The great popular party is already rallied almost *en masse* around the banner which is leading the party to its final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under its ample folds. On that banner is inscribed: FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RETRENCHMENT; AND STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to, after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—*Calhoun.*

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

GEORGE M. DALLAS, of Penn.

FOR ELECTORS AT LARGE.

JAMES W. BRADBURY, of Augusta.
JOHN STICKNEY of Calais.

State Election, September 9, 1844.

FOR GOVERNOR.

HUGH J. ANDERSON, of Belfast.

Oxford County Convention.

THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS of the several Towns and Plantations in the County of Oxford, and also the Towns and Plantations composing Oxford Senatorial District, are requested to send Delegates to a Convention to be holden at the COURT HOUSE, in Paris, on THURSDAY, the FOURTH DAY OF JULY NEXT, AT TEN O'CLOCK A. M., for the purpose of selecting Candidates for Senators and other County Officers.

All Towns and Plantations which give fifty Democratic votes, or a less number, will send one Delegate each; over fifty and under one hundred and twenty-five, two, over one hundred and twenty-five and under two hundred and fifty, three; over two hundred and fifty and under four hundred four; over four hundred, five Delegates each.

Per Order of Committee.

May 27, 1844.

Caucus.—The Democratic Republicans of Paris are requested to meet at the Town House on Saturday, the twenty ninth inst. at five o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing four Delegates to attend the Oxford County and Senatorial Conventions to be holden at the Court House, in said Paris, on Thursday, the fourth day of July next, and to transact such other business as may come before them. A punctual and full attendance is requested. Per Order.

June 10, 1844.

We this day place at the head of our columes the honored names of those who have been selected by the National Convention as the most fit leaders of the great Democratic Party. Each name is a tower of strength and repository of talent and virtue. We think the Convention has done its duty nobly.—It has accomplished in the best possible manner the great objects for which it assembled. Until the news of the proceedings of the Convention arrived, we had looked upon the nomination of Mr. Van Buren as settled beyond a doubt; and had therefore prepared ourselves for such a result, although it did not accord with our views of duty or discretion. Mr. Van Buren would have led the forces of the Democracy most gallantly to the fight, and without doubt gained a glorious victory; but under the present leaders we hope to cripple the enemy so he will not make another political effort during this or even the next generation.

We have no room to say any thing of the Nominees in this number, more than that they are good men and true—whose characters are above reproach—whose talents are of the highest order, and whose services during the stormy period of Jackson's Administration were conspicuous before their fellow-citizens. Their history, for a great number of years past, has been identified with the best interests of our common country. We bespeak for each a hearty and unwavering support from the great Democratic Party.

The news from all quarters is that the friends of the Democracy are satisfied, and rejoice at the prospects before them.—POLK and DALLAS are just the men for the times. We hail their nomination with joy, and in full faith that we shall see them elevated to the highest offices in the gift of the people.

The Nomination.—We congratulate our readers on the favorable prospects before them, and more especially in relation to the nomination of Polk and Dallas. For this glorious result we are to thank the "sober second thought." We take an honest pride in looking back to the commencement of the contest, and reviewing the principles on which we supposed the nomination should be based. We early contended that a nomination should be made which would unite all true Democrats, and secure the ascendancy of Democratic principles. Such considerations have finally triumphed, and success has consequently been made certain.

Mr. Polk we are happy to say is a bosom friend of General Jackson. While Speaker of the House of Representatives and Chairman of the committee of Ways and Means, during his Administration, Mr Polk was one of his most efficient aids.—He is likewise a personal friend of Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Van Buren, and many other distinguished Democrats throughout the United States. His principles are of the true Jeffersonian stamp. On the "construction of the Constitution," "State Rights," "Tariff," "Distribution," "Bank," &c., his sentiments accord with those of Mr. Calhoun. His character and services, are such as will receive universal approbation.

Mr. Dallas has also all the qualifications which would adorn the second office of this Republic. His principles and services as a Democrat are beyond reproach or censure.

Democrats! with such men as leaders, what can we not accomplish! Under such names, what objects are too high to be achieved? What battles, with our foes, too mighty to be fought? Or what victories too glorious to be won? Enroll your names then under the Republican banner, whose motto is "Safety to our country," "Freedom," "Justice," "Equal Rights."—Polk and Dallas are just the spirits to guide the noble Ship of State, and secure to us and after generations the benefits to be derived from such principles. Let our watch-word be "Polk and Dallas must be elected." Three cheers for Polk and Dallas!

"Polk and Dallas is surely risin'
In spite of Clay and Frelinghuysen."
"Poor Whigs! what pisen."

STATE NOMINATIONS.

At a Democratic Caucus of the members of the Legislature some time last winter, nominations were made for Governor and Electors at large. HUGH J. ANDERSON, of Belfast, was nominated for Governor, and JAMES W. BRADBURY, of Augusta, and JOHN STICKNEY, of Calais, were nominated Electors at large. We this day present their names to our readers at the head of our columes.

Father Matthew, the great temperance Apostle of Ireland, has abandoned his intention of visiting this country, owing to the want of his services at home.

☞ Severence Speech, made for the purpose of uniting the Liberty party on "Clay" and "Huson," has been sent over the State by carloads.

RATIFICATION MEETING IN N. Y. CITY.

An overwhelming gathering of the Democracy took piece at the city Hall on the 7th inst. At least 25,000 Democrats were present. The meeting was organized by the choice of C. P. White, President, besides several Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Speeches were made by B. F. Butler, G. Mellville, and others. The remarks of the gentlemen who addressed the vast concourse were received with the most enthusiastic cheering. Mr. Mellville read a letter from Mr. Van Buren, which showed his concurrence in the nomination, and which breathed the warmest hopes for the union and success of the Democratic party.

A similar gathering was held in Hudson county, at Hoboken. This meeting was addressed by several distinguished persons, all of whom spoke in the highest praise of the Democratic Nominees.

A similar meeting has been held at Brunswick, in this State. The Democracy all over the United States are responding nobly to the doings of the National Convention. All doubts as to the success of the Democratic party are at an end. Our campaign has opened under the most encouraging auspices. The political horizon is no longer dark and dubious, but every thing comes forth in the broad light of noonday. We can be victorious; and we shall be, if we are true to our cause. We exhort our Democratic friends to be "up and doing." The "Coon" is not yet treed. He must not only be treed, but skinned, and you must do it.

We copy the following from the Trenton Emporium, a Tyler paper. It is one sign among others which indicates a general rush to the support of the Democratic cause.

"We go for principles and measures, irrespectively of men, though they be dear as a father, and though it come in contact with our interests or self. Consequently we go for the nominee of the regular Democratic Convention. We cannot now give the course of policy pursued in that Convention; but we do know that it was truly Democratic; and in the language of Napoleon, when speaking of the noble Poles, "they fought like devils," each for his favorite, until it was evident that no one that was first proposed, and fixed upon by the party in any of the states, could possibly get a two third vote, then the name of JAMES K. POLK, Ex-Governor of Tennessee, and Ex-Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives, was presented as a candidate; and with a glorious unanimity, every Delegate, from every county and every state, said Amen! even so let it be.

We now, in accordance with all our former life and political acts, lay our favorite John Tyler, at the foot of the mast, with Cass, Johnson, Buchanan, Stewart, and Van Buren, and nail at our mast-head the names of POLK and DALLAS; and with them as our leaders, we pledge ourselves to go to the death against Clay and Frelinghuysen."

The Richmond Enquirer has the following in relation to the Nominees. It is most cheering.

"Mr. Polk's nomination has been received at Baltimore, at Washington, and at Richmond, with enthusiasm. It heals all division; unites our party with bands of iron. It thwarts every hope which the whigs had indulged of discord and divisions. It blasts the election of Henry Clay, and saves our country from the sceptre of the dictator. Mr. Polk is true to all republican principles, and he is the friend of Texas. We shall go to the encounter with renovated spirits, and with indomitable energies. He will carry Virginia by thousands, and the Union by an overwhelming majority."

PORTLAND AMERICAN. This sheet came to us last week greatly enlarged and much improved in appearance. We are glad to see this evidence of its prosperity. The American is a first rate paper, and has not in the least degree lost its influence, character, or interest, since changing hands.

Gen. Todd offered the "Olive branch" to the editor of the Argus last week in fine style. This is a presage of union and harmony in our ranks. We are glad to see there little sacrifices made, and all former prejudices laid aside, in order that our cause may be successful and our union be preserved.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The Methodists are now holding a General Conference, composed principally of Bishops and Clergy from all parts of the United States. Soon after their organization a resolution was introduced requiring the dismissal or resignation of Bishop Andrews from the office of Bishop on account of his connection with Slavery. Mr. A. had become a Slave holder by marriage after he was chosen Bishop. The Clergy of the North contend that no one should hold that office who is in any way connected with Slavery, and that it is in opposition to their former course. The Clergy of the South contend that his connection with slavery should make no difference. Here is more sectional division on account of Abolitionism. The result is not known.

Since the above was written we learn that the Conference has decided to request Bishop Andrews to withdraw from performing the functions of his office.

Late from Havana.—The Brig Midas arrived at Baltimore on the 3d inst. from Havana, whence she sailed for Portland on the 16th. The Capt. brings intelligence that the markets at Havana remained without much variation. Our readers are aware that Molasses has risen of late, owing to the supposed effect the recent drought would have on the cane crop. But although the drought continues the prospect of the crop was good. Therefore the price of Molasses will not brobably be much higher than at present.

☞ Mr. Willie, of the Liberty Standard, says he believes we shall correct our assertion that he (Mr. W.) "thinks a man cannot be a christian without being a Liberty party man."—We do not wish to assert this as a position of the Standard.—We inferred it, however, from the duties he and his correspondents lay down in relation to christians, ministers and partizans. If the inference is illogical, we stand corrected.

The District Court is now in session at this place.

THE VIEWS OF A NEUTRAL.

The New York Republican a neutral as it regards parties, says:

"The opposition to the present tariff is the legitimate result of its ultra nature, *and even Mr. Clay has expressed himself in favor of its modification.* Hence, when the Presidential election shall have taken place, there is very little doubt that no matter which party may be in the ascendant, a favorable change will take place at the next session of Congress."

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

This steam ship arrived at Boston on Saturday from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 19th ult. She brought about seventy passengers. The news she brings is not highly important.

The markets in England were dull, and Cotton was much depressed, and had experienced a further decline in price, of 1-4 to 3-8d.

The state of trade in the manufacturing districts was satisfactory to the manufacturers.

IRELAND. The legal arguments on the motion for a new trial, in the case of O'Connell and his colleagues, were closed on the 11th ult. On Tuesday the 14th, the Lord Chief Justice stated that he could not give judgement in the case till next term, which commences May 22d, and ends June 12th.

The news of the signing of the Texas treaty had thrown the British into convulsions

FRANCE. We find but very little of interest in the accounts from France. The crops were represented as very flourishing.

SPAIN. A new ministry has been formed at Madrid, under Narvaez, and with the promised support of Bravo and his friends.

Democratic National Convention.

FIRST DAY.

Baltimore, May 27, 1844—The Democratic National Convention assembled in Odd Fellows' Hall. At 12 o'clock, Mr. Saunders, of N. Carolina, called the Convention to order and named Mr. Wright, of Penn. to preside in the organization, which was adopted, and Wm. F. Ritchie, Jr. of Va. was chosen Secretary. Mr Saunders also moved the adoption of the rules and orders of the National Conventions of 1831, and 1835. These rules embraced the two third provision, requiring a vote of two thirds to secure a nomination. The motion gave rise to considerable indirect debate, which was suspended for the purpose of prayers, which were offered by Rev. Mr Johns, of Baltimore, of the Episcopal Church, followed by the reading of the 101st Psalm, after which the discussion was resumed. The delegation from each State were required to appoint one of their number as a committee to report the names and number and qualifications of the delegates from their respective States. The following gentlemen were appointed by the respective delegations:—

Maine, Stetson; New Hampshire, Hubbard; Massachusetts, Bancroft; Vermont Hunt; Rhode Island Ballou; Connecticut, Toucey; New York, Smith; New Jersey, Kennedy; Pensylvania, Griggs; Maryland, Howard; Deleware, Sutton; Virginia, Roane; North Carolina, Hill; South Carolina, (no delegates appeared—it is understood they are in the city, but will decline to take their seats;) Alabama, Shields; Mississippi, Walker; Louisiana, Leonard; Tennessee, Cave, Johnson; Kentucky,—Johnson; Arkansas, Fulton; Ohio, Bartley; Indiana, Wright; Illinois, Dunlap; Missouri, Price; Michigan, Wilson: Georgia, Cole.

At half past one the convention adjourned till four o'clock.——Met according to adjournment. Mr. B. F. Butler, of New York, made a powerful speech against the two-thirds and in favor of the majority principle, when nominating. While he was speaking, the committee on officers returned, and a motion was made to suspend the debate, to allow the committee to report, which was agreed to, and

Mr. Clifford, of Maine, as Chairman, reported the following as the list of officers agreed upon by the Committee:

President—HENDRICKS B. WRIGHT, of Pa.

Vice Presidents—Stephen Emery, of Maine; Henry Hubbard, N. H.; Henry H Childs, Mass.; Luther B. Hunt, Vt.; Olney Ballou, R I.; R J Ingersoll, Conn.; S Young, N. Y.; J E Edsell, N. J.; J Dorson, Pa.; Wm. H Prick, Md.; James M Sutton, Del.; Wm. H Roane, Va.; R M Saunders, N. C.; John H Howard, Ga.; Benj G. Shields, Ala.; Powhattan Ellis Miss.; Thos. M. Williams, La.; Cave Johnson. Tenn.; Linn Boyd, Ky.; Wm S Fulton, Ark.; Nich. Schoonmaker, Ohio; E A Brown, Ind.; James Snow, Ill.; C Cafman, Mo.; R S Wilson, Michigan.

Secretaries—Wm. F. Richie, Va.; Thomas B. Michell, N Y.; Geo A Vroome, N. J.; N A Bradford, Miss Henry H. Carroll, N. H.; Wm. D. Morgan, Ohio.

The report was unanimously adopted, and, on motion the Convention adjourned to meet again at 9 o'clock to morrow morning.

SECOND DAY.

At nine o'clock the Speaker elect in taking the chair addressed the Convention in a spirited and heart-stirring manner. He urged upon the members to be calm in their deliberations—to nominate a candidate, and to do it like Democrats. After considerable debate in regard to the majority and two-thirds principles, the vote, on Mr. Saunders' motion to adopt the rules and orders of the Conventions of 1831 and 1835, providing for the two-thirds rule, was taken and the motion adopted. The States voted by their chairman, each State being allowed the privilege of voting either a split-ticket, or to be controlled by the opinions of their delegation, as to voting unanimously or not. The vote on the adoption of the rules and orders stood as follows,

	Yeas.	*Nays.*
Maine,		9
New Hampshire,		6
Massachusetts,	5	7
Vermont,	3	3
Rhode Island,	2	2
Connecticut,	3	3
New York,		36
New Jersey,	7	
Pensylvania,	12	13
Delaware,	3	
Maryland,	6	2
Virginia,	17	
North Carolina,	5	5
Georgia,	10	
Alabama,	9	
Mississippi,	6	
Louisiana,,	6	
Tennessee,	13	
Kentucky,	12	
Ohio,		23
Indiana,	12	
Illinois,	9	
Michigan,	5	
Missouri,		7
Arkansas,	3	
	148	116

So the old rules including the two-third rule, were adopted, and then the vote was put for the unanimous adoption of the resolution, and carried with but three dissenting voices.

The New York Delegates who had strenuously opposed the resolution, voted unanimously in its favor.

An attempt was made to go into balloting for the Presidency, but it was found impracticable, and on motion, the convention adjourned to half past three o'clock P. M.

Afternoon Session.—Met according to adjournment, and after some conversational remarks which occupied about half an hour, the Convention proceeded to vote for a candidate for the Presidency. There were SEVEN ballotings and no choice.

Between the ballotings the excitement waxed high, but every thing was conducted in good order. Immediately after the result of the second ballot was announced, a gentleman moved that Mr. Van Buren, having received a majority of the votes on the first ballot, be declared the nominee of the Convention. Decided to be out of order. Between the subsequent ballotings, various attempts were made to adjourn—to postpone—to take a recess, &c., but they all failed. At about a quarter before six o'clock, and just as the result of the seventh ballot was made known, all was confusion, amid which the convention adjourned.

THIRD DAY.

A motion was made to go into an eighth ballot by some gentleman from Pennsylvania. Mr. Tibbatts, from Ky. arose and withdrew the name of Richard M. Johnson, as a candidate. Some desultory discussion followed on points of order. Gov. Hubbard, of N. H. nominated JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee, as a candidate to the convention for the Presidency. It was decided to proceed to the eighth ballot, which stood as follows:—

M. Van Buren, received	104 votes.
Lewis Cass "	114 "
James K. Polk "	44 "
James Buchannan "	2 "
John C. Calhoun "	2 "

No choice. Mr. B. F. Butler, of N. Y. asked permission that the delegation from that State might retire for consultation, and that no vote be taken till it shall return. After some debate in regard to delay of time, &c. the New York delegation retired for the purpose of consultation.

The following is the result of the ninth ballot.

	Polk.	Cass
Maine,	7	1
New Hampshire	6	0
Massachusetts	10	2
Vermont	0	6
Rhode Island	4	0
Connecticut	6	0
New York	35	0
New Jersey	2	5
Pennsylvania	13	7
Delaware	3	0
Maryland	7	1
Virginia	17	0
N th Carolina	11	0
Georgia	9	0
Alabama	9	0
Mississippi	6	0
Louisiana	6	0
Tennessee	13	0
Kentucky	12	0
Ohio	16	2
Indiana	12	0
Illinois	9	0
Michigan	0	5
Arkansas	2	0
Missouri	7	0
	231	29

Besides the above votes there were two votes given for Mr. Van Buren, by Ohio, two for Mr Calhoun, and one for M. Morton, of Massachusetts, by some other state.

After the eight ballot, and during the ninth, the New York and Virginia delegations retired. On their return Mr Roane, on the part of Virginia, said he had been instructed to declare the result of the consultation, but would prefer waiting till New York was at her post.—The delegation from that state returning, Mr R. after a few remarks gave the vote of that state to Mr Polk.

Mr Butler, of New York, in response, spoke of the reluctance with which they yielded their favorite, and produced a letter from Mr Van Buren, which he had received while in this city—and kept a profound secret even from his colleagues—authorizing him to withdraw his name, if it interposed any obstacle in the way of a unanimous selection. This gave a different turn to the whole proceedings; and those delegations who had cast their votes for various others, immediately changed their votes. The result was, that a unanimous vote was given in favor of Mr Polk. South Carolina, though not given in the table, was given by Mr. Pickins, and Mr. Elmore, who came in before the final announcement was made.

Scarce had the cheers subsided, when it was stated by a member of the Convention, that a despatch had been sent to Washington by the telegraph, conveying intelligence of the nomination, and that an answer had been received from the democratic members there assembled, which was read to the Convention as follows:

"The democratic members of Congress, to their democratic brethren in Convention assembled, send greeting three cheers for James K. Polk."

This was received with tremendous cheering, that made the building fairly shake

On motion, it being 2 o'clock, the Convention took a recess until half past 4 o'clock.

Afternoon Session.—The Convention having come to order, Mr. Walker, of Mississippi, congratulated those present, and the whole Democratic party, on the happy consummation of the mornings work. He then nominated the Hon. Silas Wright, of New York, for the Vice Presidency. The nomination was seconded by Mr. Dromgoole, of Va., and the Convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Vice President, and the unanimous vote of all the States was cast for Silas Wright, with the exception of North Carolina—5 votes. Hon. Silas Wright was accordingly declared duly nominated for the office of Vice President of the United States. The result was hailed with deafing and prolonged cheering.

After the transaction of some minor matters, the convention, at about 7 o'clock, adjourned till half past 7 o'clock to-morrow.

FOURTH DAY.

The Convention was called to order at half past 7 o'clock. Information was received that Hon. Silas Wright declined being a candidate, and after much discussion and canvassing, the Convention proceeded to ballot for a new candidate. The following was the result:—

Whole number of votes cast 255, necessary to a choice 123.

Fairfield	105
Woodbery	44
Cass	39
Johnson	26
Stewart	23
Dallas	13
Marcy	5

No choice. On the second ballot, Hon. GEORGE M. DALLAS, of Penn. was nominated. The following was the result:—

Whole number of votes cast 256; necessary to a choice 171.

Dallas	220
Fairfield	30
Woodbury	6

The Convention then adjourned sine die.

HON. JAMES K. POLK'S LETTER ON THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

Columbia, Tenn. April 23, 1844.

Gentlemen:—Your letter on the 30th ult., which you have done me the honor to address to me, reached my residence during my absence from home and was not received until yesterday. Accompanying your letter you transmit to me as you state, "a copy of the proceedings of a very large meeting of the citizens of Cincinnati, assembled without distinction of party, on the 29th inst., to express their settled opinion upon this question of annexation." Having at no time entertained any opinions upon public subjects which I was unwilling to avow, it gives me pleasure to comply with your request. I have no hesitation in declaring that I am in favor of the immediate re-annexation of Texas to the territory and government of the United States. I entertain no doubt as to the power or the expediency of the re-annexation. The proof is clear and satisfactory to my mind, that Texas constituted a part of the United States, the title to which I regard to have been as indisputable as that to any other portion of our territory. At the time the negotiation was opened with a view to regain the Floridas, and the settlement of other questions, and pending that negotiation the Spanish government itself was satisfied of the validity of our title, and was ready to recognize a line far west of the Sabine, as the true western boundary of Louisiana, as defined by the treaty of 1803 with France, under which Louisiana was acquired. This negotiation, which had been first opened at Madrid, was broken off and transferred to Washington, where it was resumed, and resulted in the treaty of Florida, by which the Sabine was fixed upon as the western boundary of Louisiana. From the ratification of the treaty of 1803 with France until the treaty of 1819 with Spain, the territory now constituting the Republic of Texas, belonging to the United States. In 1819 the Florida treaty was concluded at Washington, by Mr. John Quinsy Adams, (then Secretary of State) on the part of the United States, and Don Louis de Onis, on the part of Spain; and by that treaty this territory lying west of the Sabine, and constituting Texas, was *ceded* by the United States to Spain. That the Rio del Norte or some more western boundary than the Sabine could have been obtained had it been insisted on by the American Secretary of State, and that without increasing the consideration paid for the Floridas, I have not a doubt. In my judgment the country west of the Sabine and now Texas, was most unwisely ceded away. It is part of the great valley of the Mississippi, directly connected by its navigable waters with the Mississippi river, and having once been a part of our Union, it should never have been dismembered from it. The government and people of Texas, it is understood not only give their consent, but are anxiously desirous to be re-united to the United States. If the application of Texas for reunion into our confederacy shall be rejected by the United States, there is imminent danger that she will become a dependency, if not a colony of Great Britain; an event which no American patriot anxious for the safety and prosperity of his country could permit to occur, without the most strenuous resistance. Let Texas be re-annexed, and the authority and laws of the United States be established and maintained within her limits, as also in the Oregon territory, and let the fixed policy of our government be not to permit Great Britan or any other foreign power to plant a colony or hold dominion over any portion of the people or territory or either.

These are my opinions, and not deeming it necessary to extend this letter by assigning many reasons which influence me in the conclusion to which I come, I regret to be compelled to differ so widely from the views expressed by yourselves and the meeting of citizens of Cincinnati whom you represent. Differing, however, with you and with them as I do, it was due to frankness, that I should be thus explicit in the declaration of *my* opinions.

I am with great respect,
Yours obedient servant,
JAMES K. POLK.

To S. P. CHASE and others.

BRITISH INTERPRETATION OF THE "WEBSTER TREATY."

The Bangor Whig publishes an act passed at the late session of the Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick, imposing a duty of "one (British) shilling upon every forty cubic feet of pine timber, a duty of nine pence upon every forty cubic feet of spruce, juniper, hard wood timber, masts, or spars; and a duty of one shilling for every thousand superficial feet of sawed logs, sawed lumber or scantling," shipped from that Province, which in the opinion of that paper, is a palpable violation of the provisions of the "Webster Treaty." As to the question raised by the Whig, we *confess ourselves* incompetent to form an opinion; not ever having been able to fully understand the meaning of that part of that most explicable and disgraceful treaty, which relates to the navigation of the St. John. We know that the "free navigation" of this river, claimed to have been secured, by the Webster Treaty, to lumber and agricultural products, the growth of land watered by the St. John or its tributaries, was paraded by the makers and defenders of that Treaty, as the great "*equivalent*" obtained in exchange for the surrender of a large and valuable tract of undoubted American territory; but could never exactly comprehend, from an examination of the language of the Treaty itself, what it did realy mean. This idea of the free navigation of the St. John, was promulgated by the friends of the Treaty, without carring for its truth or falsity, in order to break the force of a popular indignation, which but for this supposed advantage, would have visited the authors of this shameless sacrifice of the rights and territory of Maine. The humbug is now about to be exposed: and the true character of the Treaty unveiled. Maine has lost a large tract of her indisputable territory, in addition to that covered by the Dutch award, and has got just nothing at all in exchange for it! Such are the fruits of the Webaterian diplomacy; and such the consequences of the ill-advised policy of committing the interests of Maine to such unworthy hands, to be bargained away, and sacrificed.

The portion of the Treaty with which the law of the Province of New Brunswick, above referred to, is supposed to be in conflict, is as follows:—

"That where by the provisions of the treaty the river St. John is declared to be the line of boundary, the navigation of the said river shall be free and open to both parties and shall in no way be obstructed by either, that all the produce of the forest in logs, lumber, timber, boards, staves, or shingles, or of agriculture, not being manufactured, growing on any of those parts of the State of Maine watered by the river St. John, or by its tributaries, of which fact reasonable evidence shall, if required, be produced, shall have free access into and through the said river and its tributaries, having their source within the State of Maine, to and from the seaport at the mouth of the said river, either by boats, rafts, or other conveyance: that when within the Province of New Brunswick, the said produce shall be dealt with as if it were the produce of said province."

The construction given by the Provincial Legislature, to the clause "shall be DEALT WITH as if it were the produce of said Province," &c., appears to be that it confers upon the Provincial authorities the same power to *tax* American produce when within the Province that it has to tax its own; and they have so done. This Provincial act is understood to have been passed at the suggestion of the Home government, and will therefore undoubtedly be approved by it, and become a law.

INDIAN WARS. A letter has been lately received at Independence, Missouri, from the mountains, which brings the intelligence that at several times during the past winter, the Soux Indians made inroads upon the Pawnee Indians, killing in their encounters eighty of the Pawnees, taking two of them prisoners, and destroying one hundred lodges. Three only of the Sioux Indians were killed. The letter also states that the fur companies trading on the north fork of Platte, White river, Missouri, have done remarkably well this season.

BACKED OUT. S. S. Prentiss, of Vicksburg, has come to the conclusion that it is not best to fight Robbins, whom he chalanged a few days ago. Some of the papers intimate that Mr. R. is most too sure a shot for him. We are happy to learn that the affair has been settled, and that too without resort to powder and ball.

☞ A western editor, who is an old bachelor, says "we never cared a farthing about getting married, until we attended an old batchelor's funeral. God grant that our end may not be like his." Oh!

HENRY CLAY.—Mr. Clay, whatever may be his natural abilities, can lay no claim to consistency of character, fidelity to principles, or that calm, dignified deportment and freedom from passion which should ever be the accompaniments of exalted station. He was once a zealous and distinguished member of the democratic party. He is now the devoted ally of both old and new fashioned federalism. He was once the champion of a strictly constructed constitution, and ostensibly the uncompromising foe of the bank of the United States. He is now a latitudinarian in his construction of the constitution—was late the friend and vindicator of the old, corrupt, and loathsome bank of the United States, and is now in favor of the establishment of a new one, under the assumption of a power which, in reference to the unchangable grounds assumed by his quondam enemies, he once happily denominated as "vagrant;" and in the face of all the dangers with which the history of the last few years has incontestibly proved such an institution to be fraught. His letters on the tariff of one day are contradicted by those of the succeeding day, and illy disguise the vain effort to trim his sails to *every* popular breeze. An examination of his whole public life will show him to be a man of inordinate ambition—that the desire of self aggrandizement is the main spring of all his actions.—N. Y. Plebeian.

☞ I NEVER WAS IN FAVOR OF WHAT I REGARDED A HIGH TARIFF. NO MORE REVENUE SHOULD BE LEVIED THAN IS NECESSARY TO AN ECONOMICAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENT.—*Mr. Clay's Letter to Mr. Merriwether of Georgia, Oct. 2d, 1843.*

FOR SALE!

A large quantity of poetry made to rhyme with 'Van'—'Van Buren'—'Matty' and 'Martin Van.' Owing to the late action of the Democratic National Convention, it is no longer of any use to the whig party, and will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder.—Port. Amer.

READ THIS.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

THE virtues of these Pills are now cheerfully and universally acknowledged by their great popularity and extensive circulation, and few who peruse this article will be found unacquainted with some proofs of their real excellence, and many will be ready to add the testimonials of their own experience in favor of this delightful medicine.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are designed to ASSIST NATURE in restoring the various organs to a healthy action, by CLEANSING the Stomach and bowels, and PURIFYING the whole System from those morbid and corrupt humors which in most cases are the cause of disease, and thus gives to the patient health for sickness, and cheerfulness for dispondency.

The unparalleled success which has attended the use of these Pills has introduced some unprincipled persons to manufacture a SPURIOUS ARTICLE, which they endeavor to palm on the unsuspecting as the GENUINE MEDICINE, hence the importance of purchasing only of the regular advertised Agents.

N. B. Remember **Thomas Crocker** is the only regular authorized Agent for the sale of the above invaluable medicine in this Village, and do not purchase elsewhere, if you would be sure of obtaining the GENUINE MEDICINE.—1st34

MARRIED.

In Oxford, by Rev. G. F. Tewksbury, Dr. Samuel H. Tewksbury of Frankfort, to Miss Diana E. Shaw of Oxford.

In Augusta, Mr. Christopher C. Bowman, to Miss Harriet M. Stoyer.

In Belfast, Mr Barak Hatch, to Miss Louisa J. Cross, both of Belmont.

DIED.

In Camden, Mr. Daniel Barrett, of Northport, aged about 50 years.

In Augusta, Zilpah Allen, aged 52 years.

In Bath, John Wilkins, aged 26.

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS Ignas Wendling, Junior, and Joseph Wendling of Turner, in the county of Oxford, and State of Maine, on the twenty-fifth day of December, A. D. 1837, by their deed of mortgage of that date, which is recorded with Oxford Records, Book 53, page 449, conveyed to Colmon Holmes then of said Turner, since deceased, a parcel of land which is described in said Mortgage deed as follows, to wit:—"A certain farm situated in said Turner, with a dwelling house and barn thereon, being the same conveyed to Ignas Wendling by the said Colmon Holmes, by deed dated the eleventh day of November, A. D. 1834, and recorded with Oxford Records, Book 43, page 124, to which reference may be had for a more particular description of the premises." And whereas the said Ignas Wendling, Jr. and Joseph Wendling have failed to perform to perform the conditions of said Mortgage, I Job Prince, Administrator of the goods and estate of the said Colmon Holmes, deceased, intestate, claim to foreclose said Mortgage and hereby give public notice of this my intention so to do agreeably to the provisions of the Statute in such cases made and provided.

JOB PRINCE, } Administrator of the Estate of Colmon Holmes, deceased.

May 31, 1844. 3w4

Valuable Farm for sale.

That well known farm in Paris, called the Dr. Stevens farm, situated between Paris Hill and South Paris, one mile from the County buildings. Said farm contains 100 acres, and is under good improvement, cuts about 30 tons of first quality hay, has a good wood lot of old growth, and two wells of excellent water. A large one story house, two barns, and other outhouses all in good repair, three orchards, the fruit of which has been long and favorably known in the market. A good proportion of the trees are winter fruit. The situation of the place unsurpassed by any in town.

For terms enquire of William Hyde, Portland, or of the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN E. HYDE.

Paris June 6, 1844. 6

Guardian's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Probate Court for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public Vendue at my residence, on Saturday the 6th day of July next, at ten o'clock A. M., all the interest of which Leonard, Salomon R. and Moses Town, all minor heirs of Samuel Town Jr. late of Albany, in said County, deceased, are seized in and to the Homestead farm of their late Father, situated in said Albany,—and also in and to Lot No. 11, Range 2, in said town. Their interest consists of one eighth part each in common and undivided of the real estate aforesaid, subject to the Widow'd Dower therein. Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

SUSANNA TOWN.

Albany, May 31, 1844 4

GUARDIAN'S SALE OF R. ESTATE.

TO be sold at private sale, by virtue of a License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, the following described real estate, belonging to Aurelius V. and Rothreus M. Cole, minor children and heirs of William Cole, late of Buckfield, in said County, deceased, viz:—Two fifths of a certain farm situated in said Buckfield, known by the name of the "Austin Farm." For further particulars enquire of the undersigned ADDISON G. COLE, Guardian.

Buckfield, May 28, 1844. 4

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

THOMAS J. EVERETT,

late of Norway, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to WM. FROST, 3d.

Norway, May 28, 1844. *4

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

LEWIS PACKARD,

late of Hebron, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to GIDEON CUSHMAN, Jr.

Hebron, March 5, 1844. 4

The subscribers hereby give public notice to all concerned, that we have been duly appointed and taken upon ourselves the trust of Executors of the last Will and Testament of

TIMOTHY HASTINGS,

late of Bethel, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—We therefore request all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to TIMOTHY HASTINGS, Jr.

HANNAH HASTINGS. *4

Bethel May 28, 1844.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

PETER HOLDEN,

late of Sweden, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to BEAJ. HOLDEN.

Sweden, May 28, 1844. 4

C. W. WALTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

DIXFIELD-VILLAGE, MAINE.

WILLIAM K. KIMBALL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CANTON MILLS, Me.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.

Lucy W. Wait, Administratrix of the estate of Harvey Wait, late of Mexico, in said County, deceased, praying for License to sell all of the real estate of said deceased (as a partial sale thereof will injure the residue) for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges. Also a petition for a further allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased. Also the Report of the Commissioners appointed to set out her dower in the real estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively, in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted, allowed and accepted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

4* Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the county of Oxford on the fourth Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.

James Grover, Administrator of the estate of Alpheus Grover, late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county; on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

4 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Polly Cushman, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Zebedee Cushman, late of Oxford, in said county, deceased, having presented her second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

4 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

Daniel Chaplin named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Moses Hew, late of Waterford, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Chaplin give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

4 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four—

Gideon Cushman, Jr. Executor of the last Will and Testament of Lewis Packard, late of Hebron, in the county of Oxford, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be accepted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

4 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Columbus Gray, Administrator of the estate of John Gray, late of Paris aforesaid, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

4 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four—

Thomas Crocker, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Luther Crocker, late of Sumner, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Thomas Crocker give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

4 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four—

George W. Mills, Administrator of the estate of John Mills, late of Gilead, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased; also his private account against said estate, and also a petition for License to sell all of the real estate of said deceased, (as a partial sale thereof will injure the residue,) for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Adm'r give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed and granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

4 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Bartlett Holmes, having presented a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Sarah Cushman, late of Oxford, in said county, deceased, for Probate:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Holmes give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

4* Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Charles Greene, Administrator of the estate of Joseph C. Greene, late of Turner, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also a Petition of the Widow for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have why the same should not be allowed and accepted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

4 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.

On the Petition of **Isaac Strickland,** Administrator of the estate of Harry Wood, late of Grafton, in the County of Worcester, and State of Massachusetts, praying for License to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased, situated in the State of Maine, as may be necessary to raise the sum of one thousand dollars, for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges:

ON the foregoing Petition, It was *Ordered*, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy thereof and of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

4 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

On the Petition of the Widow of Ethelbert Bradford, late of Turner, in said county, deceased, praying that her Dower may be assigned her out of the real estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris; that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have; why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

4 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Samuel Morrill, Administrator of the estate of Francis White, late of Dixfield, in said county, deceased, having presented the Reports of the Commissioners appointed to set out the Dower of the Widow in the real estate of said deceased, and also of the Commissioners appointed to divide the real estate among the heirs of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be accepted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

4 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, wthin and for the county of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

On the Petition of **Ebenezer G. Rawson,** Administrator of the estate of Ebenezer Rawson, late of said Paris, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient for the payment of the debts of said deceased by the sum of eight hundred dollars, and praying for License to sell all of the "River Farm," so called, in Paris aforesaid, (as a partial sale thereof will injure the residue,) for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

4 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Calvin Bucknam, Administrator of the estate of Calvin Bucknam, late of Hebron, in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

4 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Alanson Bryant, Guardian of George Bryant, a minor child of Jonathan Bryant, late of Oxford, in said county, having presented his first account of Guardianship of said minor,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

4 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

CYRUS COLE, Executor of the last Will and Testament of William Cole, late of Buckfield, in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

4 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Addison G. Cole, Guardian of Aurelius V. Cole and Rotheus M. Cole, minor children of William Cole, late of Buckfield, in said county, deceased, having presented his account of Guardianship of the estate of said minors,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

4 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

LUPIRA COLE, Guardian of Melissa S. and Mary L. Cole, minor children of William Cole, late of Buckfield, in said county, deceased, having presented her first account of her Guardianship of the estate of said minors,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

4 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

JOSEPH RICHARDSON,

late of Sumner, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bonds as the law directs; He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to HENRY C. REED.

Norway, May 28, 1844. 4

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

DANIEL H. WILEY,

late of Stow, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to DAVID HAMMONS.

Lovell, May 28, 1844. 4

LOOK AT THIS.

Great chance for Bargains, in fact, the greatest!!

JUST received from the Auction Rooms of Boston and New York a splendid assortment of NEW GOODS, by

FRANCIS BLAKE,

HARRISON VILLAGE, ME.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

English and Domestic Goods, Carpetings, Feathers,

CROCKERY, GLASS and CHINA WARE, and every kind of Furnishing Goods.

PRINTS—Copperplates, Silks, Cloak-Cloths, Rich and Cheap Shawls, Linens, Damasks, Hosiery and Gloves; Rich Ribbons and Linings.

Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Vestings,

and all kinds of Cotton and Woolen Goods.

HATS, Cloth Caps, &c.—BONNETS, Florence, Rutland, Cypress, Lace, and Oriental, with many other kinds.

SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND PAPER HANGINGS.

GROCERIES,

Hard and Hollow Ware, Iron and Steel, Nails, Glass, Lime, Fish, Molasses, Salt, Grindstones, Dye-Stuffs, Paints, Medicines, &c.

FLOUR—THE BEST BRANDS.

As all Goods for this establishment are bought in larger quantities than any other in this vicinity, it is believed they can be afforded, and are actually offered at a LESS PRICE BY FAR, than at any other Store in the County, and quite as cheap for Cash or Produce, as goods can be bought in the city of State.

F. B. respectfully invites ONE AND ALL to vist his extensive establishment and examine his stock of goods. He pledges himself that no pains shall be spared to give satisfaction.

N. B. Be sure and remember

No. 1. Motto, "NEVER UNDERSOLD."

WANTED

Pork,—Oats, Corn, Wheat, Rye,—Herds Grass, Clover and Flax Seed,—Beans,—Dried Apple,—Butter,—Cheese,—Lard,—Eggs,—Poultry,—Clapboards,—Shingles,—Shook,—Staves, and last, but not least,

Cash!

Harrison, Maine, June 1st, 1844. *2aud4in12

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Jeremiah Howe, Guardian of Joseph Richardson, late of Sumner, in said county, deceased, non-compos mentis, having presented his second account of his Guardianship of the estate of said deceased, and also his private account against said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

4* Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the county of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

A certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Abraham R. Barrows, late of Greenwood, in said county, deceased, having been presented for Probate:

It was *Ordered*, That notice be given to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to beheld at Paris, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

4 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

On the petition of the Widow of Marcus V. Davee, late of Hebron, in said county, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said WIDOW give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

4 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

John Whitmarsh, Administrator of the estate of William Noble, late of Waterford, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

4 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Richard T. Lurvey, Administrator of the estate of William Cotton, late of Woodstock, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

4 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix of the estate of

WASHINGTON I. BRAGG,

late of Hartford, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to KATHARINE P. BRAGG. 4*

Hartford, May 28th, 1844.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of administrator of the estate of

JOHN FIFIELD,

late of Stow, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to DAVID HAMMONS.

Lovell, May 28, 1844. 4

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,

Deputy Sheriff,

PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

☞ All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to

Feb 14, 1843. 41

BOOK STORE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he has taken the Store recently occupied by HENRY HOWE, nearly opposite the Stage House, where he keeps constantly on hand a prime assortment of

Books & Stationery,

a small assortment of GROCERIES, and various other articles usually kept in such an establishment, among which are nearly all the

SCHOOL BOOKS

that are now used in our common Schools, a good assortment of

Bibles & Hymn Books,

a variety of RELIGIOUS, HISTORICAL and MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.—Toy Books and Stories for children, and nearly all kinds of

BLANKS.

All of which will be sold very cheap for CASH, Country Produce, or CLEAN paper rags.

BENJ. WALTON.

Paris Hill, May, 1844. tf3

SOUTH PARIS

WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE SOUTH PARIS MANUFACTURING COMPANY would respectfully give notice that they continue the custom manufacturing business, and are now prepared to receive Wool to manufacture for customers, at the halves, or at the following rates, viz:

Cassimere, from	35 to 45 cts. per yd.
Fulled Cloth,	30 to 37 1/2 per yd.
Satinet, and find warp,	28 to 33 cts. per yd.
Blanketing, over 2 yds wide,	28 to 35 cts. per yd.
White Flannel,	17 cts. per yd.
Colored do	25 cts. per yd.
Colored and pressed,	25 cts. per yd.
Cloth Dressing,	8 to 17 cts per yd.

A good assortment of the above named cloths will be kept at the Factory, and customers can be supplied with cloths on the delivery of their Wool.

All Wool should be well washed.

If any work goes out of their hands unfaithfully done, they hold themselves accountable for the damage.

Thankful to the public for the liberal share of patronage heretofore received, they hope, by their improvement in manufacturing and by despatch of business, for a continuance of their favors.

ISAAC HARLOW, Agent.

South Paris, May, 1844. tf52

To the Hon. County Commissioners for the County of Oxford, May Term, A. D. 1844.

THE undersigned citizens of Hartford and vicinity, would respectfully represent that the County road from "the Stubbs School house," so called, in Hartford to the South end of Labrador pond in Sumner is extremely hilly, and that the hills may be avoided by altering the road, commencing at such place as your Hon. may think best between said Stubbs School house and the corner near Joshua Churchill's in Sumner—and terminating at such place at or near the Southeasterly corner of Labrador pond as your Hon. may think best—Wherefore they pray that your Hon'rs, after due proceedings had would proceed to view and locate said alteration—or locate a new road as the case may require.

And as in duty bound will ever pray,

EPHRAIM RUSSELL, & 27 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:—At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for said County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of May, A. D. 1844.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, That the Petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at the house of Lewis Thomas, in Hartford, on the sixteenth day of July next, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the Petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerks of said towns of Sumner and Hartford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said towns of Sumner and Hartford, & by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served and posted at least thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.

3w4 Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

Notice.

I hereby certify that I have this day given my son Silas B. Smith his time from this date to act and trade for himself, and I am to pay no debts of his contracting, nor shall claim any of his earnings after this date.

WILLIAM H. SMITH.

Witness:—ISAAC RANDALL.

May 18, 1844. 4

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

WILLIAM HOWARD,

late of Hebron, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to LEICESTER HOWARD.

Hebron, May 28, 1844. *4

HUDSON BAY COMPANY.

Few among us are aware of the extraordinary resources and wide spread plan of this remarkable society, which has exercised in its barren domains a steady enterprising policy, not inferior to the East India Company itself, and now occupies more than one ninth of the soil of the globe. The great buisness of the Company is the fur trade of which it is now nearly the sole monopolist throughout the choicest fur regions of North America, with the exceptation of the portion occupied by the Russians. The built of its empire is secured to it by charter; but it is in possession of Oregon as debatable ground, and under stipulations between Britian and the United States. The stockholders are British. The management of its affairs in America is carried on by "partners" so called, but in point of fact, agents paid by a portion of the nett income of the company. These are stattered in various posts over the whole territory between the Bay and the Pacific.

These are the chiefly Scothmsn; & the greater portion of shrewdness, daring, and commercial activity, is not found in the same number of heads in the world. Before 1820, this body carried on a fierce contest with the North West Company, attended with hideous battles of Indians and the half breeds, and burning and sacking each others' post. In 1821, they were consolidated, since which they have had no British rival, and have exerted all their policy to repress interference on the part of the Americans. In this they seem to have succeeded. The attempts of the Americans, to establish a fur trade of their own, one by one have ended in disappointment. Their own trappers and hunters prefer the markets of the company. Its agents seek out the Ameracans, so at least they complain, outbid and undersell them in every point to which they can penetrate. So powerful is this body that it can actually establish a kind of game laws over the region twice as large as Europe; regulating the quantity of trapping to be done, in certain districts, uniformly diminishing it whenever the returns show a deficiency in its production of animals. It keeps both savages and whites in order, by putting into serious practice the threats of "exclusive dealing." Mr. Farnham met with an American in Oregon, who informed him that in consequence of some offence taken, (unjustly of course,) the Hudson Bay Company refused to sell a shred of clothing, and as there are no other traders in the country, he was compelled during their pleasure to wear skins. —*Edindusgh Review.*

Muscular Strength.—Borrellus was the first who demonstrated that the force exerted within the body greatly exceeds the weight to be moved without, and that nature, in fact, employs an immense (we had almost said superfluous) power to move a small weight. It has been calculated that the deltoid muscle alone, when employed in supporting a weight of fifty pounds, exerts a force eqnal to two thousand five hundred and sixty-eight pounds. Some notion of the force exerted by the human body in progressive motion, may be formed from the violence of the shock recieved when the foot unexpectedly impinges against any obstacles in running. The strongest bones are occasionally fractured by the action of the muscles. The muscular power of the human body is indeed wonderful. A Turkish porter will run along carrying a weight of six hundred pounds; and Milo, of Crotona, is said to have lifted an ox weighing upwards of one thousand pounds. Haller mentions, that he saw an instance of a man, whose finger being caught in a chain at the bottom of a mine, by keeping it forcibly bent, supported by the means the weight of his whole body, one hundred and fifty pounds, till he was drawn up to the surface, a height of six hundred feet. Augustus I le King of Poland, could roll up a silver dish like a sheet of paper, and twist the strongest horseshoe asunder; and a lion is said to have left the impression of his teeth upon a peice of solid iron. The most prodigious power of the muscles is exhibited by fish. A whale moves with a velocity through the dense medium of water, that would cary him, if continued at the same rate, round the world in little more than a fortnight; and a sword-fish has been known to strike his weapon quite through the oak plank of a ship.

Valuable Mines in New Hampshire.—At railroad meeting recently held at Hanover, N. H., a Mr. Beckar, a German by birth, stated that he had spent the most of his time since he came to this country, nearly a year, in exploring the mineral of many of the states. He said he had found none so rich as the zinc mines of Warren, and the iron mine of Pierpoint, and that he intended immediately to invest a large captial in those towns for the purpose of manufacturing zinc and sheet iron. The zinc which we now use is imported. Of this Mr. B. stated five tons could be produced daily. The iron which he intends to manufacture is of the kind now important from Russia, at the cost of fourteen cents per pound.

☞The *New Haven* Herald says Connecticut has raised more silk than any other State in the Union. She has already produced 140,971 lbs.

Connecticut State Prison;—There are now 203 prisoners. The expense of the institution last year were about $11,000, and its income in round numbers $18,000. The nett profits were about $6,800, last year, and about $10,000 in cash were paid into the state treasury.

It is the middle classes of society that all the finest feelings and the most amiable propensities of our nature do principally flourish and abound; for the good opinion of our fellow-men is the strongest though not the purest motive to virtue. The privations of poverty render us too cold and callous, and the privileges of poverty too arrogant and consequential, to feel; the first places us beneath the opinion; the second above it.

A GRAPHIC PICTURE.

Every body remembers the duel between Clay and Randolph, but the origin of it is not so generally known. The eccentric Virginian, in secret session in 1825, made one of his terrible speeches, in which he cut the character of Clay to shreds. The victim could not answer, but sought revenge through a challenge. Randolph pointing his long finger at him, said:

"This man, (mankind, I crave your pardon) —this worm, (little animal, forgive the insult)— was spit out of the womb of meanness—was raised to a higher life than he was born to for he was raised to the society of blackguards. Some fortune—kind to him—cruel to us—has tossed him to the Secretaryship of State. Contempt has the property of decending, but she stops far short of him. She would die before she would reach him: he dwels below her fall. I would hate him if I did not despise him. It is not what he is, but where he is, that puts my thoughts in action. That alphabet that writes the name of Thersites, of blackguard, of squalidity, refuses her letters for him. That mind which thinks on what it cannot express, can scarcely think on him—an hyperbole for meanness, would be an eclipse of Clay."

Father Miller, at the Tabernacle last night, said he had made a great mistake about the end of the world. The time had now gone by, and he must confess that he knew nothing about it. He made his confession with tears.—*Boston Times.*

The Drought, continued at Havana at the latest dates.

In New Orleans and vicinity up to the 10th instant there had been no rain of consequence for several weeks, and the crops in the country were suffering greatly.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.

OXFORD, SS.—Whereas Cyrus Ingalls, Jr. of Denmark, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, by his deed bearing date May 28th, A. D. 1838, and recorded in the District Registry at Fryeburg in said County of Oxford, Vol. 14, pages 555 and 556, (reference being hereby had thereto) conveyed in fee and mortgage to Cyrus Ingalls, of said Denmark, Esquire, then living but since deceased, "a certain farm or parcel of land situated in said Denmark near the centre of said town, and bounded as follows, viz:—Beginning at a white pine stump being the corner of land said James and Joshua B. Osgood, thence Northerly by said Osgood land about thirty rods to a stake and stones, thence Easterly by Osgoods about forty rods to a stake and stones, thence North ten rods, thence East forty rods to stake and stones in Grangers brook, thence South ten rods to a stake and stones, thence by said brook Southerly till it comes to Richard Paines land, thence by the West side of Paines land about thirty rods to the County road leading from Fryeburg to Bridgton, thence by said County road Westerly about ninety rods to the first bound, containing twenty-five acres be the same more or less. Also one other parcel bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at a stake and stones which is the Northeast corner of land Elisha Newcomb bought of Asa McKusick and run Southerly by said McKusick farm about ninety rods to stake and stones, being Wm. Davis' North East corner, thence by said Davis' land Westerly about ninety rods to Granger's brook, being Davis' North West corner, thence by said brook Northerly about ninety rods till it comes even with the South East corner of land Samuel Gibson owns, thence West about seven rods to said corner, thence by said Gibson's land forty rods to the County road above mentioned, thence Easterly by said County road ninety rods to the first mentioned bound containing fifty acres be the same more or less," and being the same land previously conveyed by the said Cyrus Ingalls to the said Cyrus Ingalls, Jr. And whereas the said mortgage was given to secure the payment of certain sums by the said Cyrus Ingalls, Jr., and also to secure the performance by the said Cyrus, Jr. of certain things in said mortgage deed to the said Cyrus, Jr. stipulated and covenanted to be done and performed: and whereas the said sums have not been paid, nor the said covenants and agreements performed by the said Cyrus, Jr. and the condition of said mortgage have been and remain broken, therefore, I, Leonard K. Ingalls, Administrator of the goods and estate of the said Cyrus Ingalls, deceased, claim to foreclose said mortgage, and hereby give public notice of my intention so to do, agreeably to the provisions of the Statute in such case made and provided.

LEONARD K. INGALLS, } Administrator of the Estate of Cyrus Ingalls, deceased.

April 29, 1841. 3w3

TREASURER'S NOTICE,—Woodstock.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of land in the town of Woodstock County of Oxford and State of Maine, that the taxes assessed on the non-resident land in said town for the year 1842, which remain unpaid, have been returned to me by Henry H. Packard, Collector of said town for said year 1842, and the sums which remain unpaid are contained in the following Schedule, viz:—

Non-Resident land tax for 1842.

	No. of Lot.	No. of Range.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Tax.
				$	$ c
Unknown, undivided half E part,	15	09	25	25	
do do E. "	03	10	50	50	51
do do E. "	05	09	50	50	25
do do E. "	03	09	50	50	25
do do E. "	37	08	50	25	12

ALDEN CHASE, Treasurer of said town.

Woodstock, May 25, 1841. *3w3

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

FILLING, Separating, Cleaning and Setting Artificial Mineral Pivot Teeth, done by

T. H. BROWN, Paris Hill.

Price.—Filling with Gold, from 50 cts to $1,00.
" Tin Foil, 25 " 50.
Cleaning set of Teeth, 50 1,00.
Setting Pivot Teeth, $1,00 1,50, & 2,00
Work warranted.—March 23. tf 47

C. W. WALTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

DIXFIELD-VILLAGE, Maine

Blanks for Town Orders
FOR SALE HERE.

To the Hon. County Commissioners for the County of Oxford at their next regular session to be holden at Paris within and for the said County of Oxford on the second Tuesday of May, A. D. 1841.

THE undersigned Agent for the Town of Canton would respectfully represent, that the legal voters of said town at their last annual meeting, and after having first given in the warrant for calling said meeting, did by a unanimous vote of said voters present, proceed to present to your Honorable Court that the County Road running by Stephen Chandlers in said Canton to Paris is considered and duly and that an alteration is greatly needed, and more for the public benefit, commencing on said County road near the house of said Chandlers and running a Westerly course, by the house of Samuel Towles in said Canton and through the centre of the town of Buckfield to meet the said County road near the Bela Farrar hill so called in the aforementioned Paris—Wherefore your petitioner prays you Honors to view said road and make such alterations as in your opinion the public good may require, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

Dated at Sumner the 13th day of May, A. D. 1841.

JOHN BRIGGS.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss.—At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for said County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of May, A. D. 1841.

On the foregoing petition, Ordered, That the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at the house of Stephen Chandler in said Sumner, on the twenty-eighth day of June next, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view of some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said petition and of this Order of Notice thereon, to be served on the Clerks of said towns of Sumner and Buckfield, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Sumner and Buckfield, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the last of said publications and each of the others to be at least thirty days before the said time of hearing, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.

3w3 Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

$10,000 REWARD

Will be paid to any Physician who will produce a better Compound for Family use than the

GENUINE DUTCH OR GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS,

STYLED

THE LION OF THE DAY.

☞TO the inhabitants of the United States and the Canadas—The Pills, well called the Lion of the Day, are respectfully recommended to the attention and trial of all those subject to the attacks of *Bilious, Dyspeptic*, and other Chronic diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. These Pills have long been without a successful rival in Germany, and throughout Europe, and many years in various parts of the United States, by the most eminent Physicians, as a Family Medicine.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the Vegetable kingdom. They are warranted safe in their operation and effects. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their effects, and unrivalled in their results. They have long received the most flattering recommendation from the Medical Faculty; such as Dr. Mott, and Dr Guernsey, of N. York; Dr Dedamater, Dr Hosack, and Dr Landon, of Dutchess county; and Hon. B. Peck, M. D. of this State—these gentlemen have long stood at the head of their profession.

Against the invasion or debilitated state of the digestive organs, and consequently source of disease; immediately *Dyspepsia*, or indigestion, *Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Hypochondria, Asthma, Gout, Piles, Epilepsy, Low Spirits, Chronic Diarrhœa, Pulmonary Consumption, Sick Headache, Erruption of the Skin, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Heartburn, Cholera Morbus, Female Weakness, Jaundice, Intermittent, and Remittent Fevers, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Ring Worm, and all Bilious complaints.* These different complaints are rising out and about the same, followed by a train of others, equally as inveterate, and perhaps fatal to human life. Like bad Population, one bad law must be supported by others equally as injurious to the prosperity of the State. A powerful healthy body is like a well tuned instrument, every string of which vibrates in unison, and the least injury to any one throws it into disorder.

These Pills are not intended as a thorough purgative, as some will insist on; they are intended to [illegible] when it has run down, and regulate the whole human structure, and remove all obstructions and create a free circulation.

For sale in almost every town in the United States and the Canadas. Price 25 cts. Directions in each box.

Be sure when ye purchase that ye get the Lion of the Day, having the written name of Moritt Griffin on each box.

For full particulars, see small circulars deposited with each agent below mentioned.

AGENTS IN OXFORD COUNTY.

South Waterford, A. Pennington.
Lovell, Weeks & Kimball, and J. Walker.
Fryeburg, H. C. Boswell.
Brownfield, N. C. Bacc.
Hiram, S. Fogo.
Woodstock, J. Bicknell.
North Paris, Hampton & Bisbee.
South Paris, O. H. Penley.
Norway, W. E. Goodnow.
Oxford, Wm. P. Welch.
Canton Point, J. Kearsey.
Canton Mills, A. Barrows.
Buckfield, C. L. Estes.
Hebron, J. M. Dolloff.
East Rumford, A. Bolster.
Rumford, A. K. Knapp. O. C. Bolster.
East Buckfield, E. St. Carter, & Co.
Hartford, W. Hall.
Livermore, C. Howe.
Turner, P. Blake, Jr.
Sumner, B. Newell.

And for sale in this place by Hubbard & Marble.

1y3 C. C. CORLISS, Traveling Agent.

GRAVE STONES.

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of White Marble and State Grave Stones, which he offers for sale as cheap as they can be bought in this State.

Persons wanting Grave Stones are invited to call at my shop before purchasing elsewhere.

CYRUS THOMPSON, Jr.

Hartford, June 13, 1838. eop3y7

SAMUEL F. MARBLE,

DEPUTY SHERIFF,

FOR THE COUNTIES OF

CUMBERLAND, & OXFORD

POLAND, Me.

NEW GOODS!!!!

HALL & DOW,

HAVE just received and are now opening an extensive assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

which they offer for CASH, at less price than Goods of the same quality can be bought at any other establishment in this vicinity. They not only have all kinds of WEST INDIA GOODS and GROCERIES, ENGLISH GOODS and SILKS, but they also keep on hand a full assortment of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

usually employed by Physicians.

Norway Village, May 3, 1841. 3w32

WRIGHT'S

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

The true character of Counterfeiters and sellers of counterfeit Medicines.

NO medicine has ever been introduced to the American public, whose virtues have been more cheerfully and universally acknowledged by its vast popularity and extensive circulation than 'Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.' To dwell upon their various virtues at this late season would be a work of supererogation, since few who peruse this article will be found unacquainted with the widely circulated proofs of the real excellence of the medicine, to which many will be ready to add the testimonials of their own experience. But if further proof were needed of the value of the remedy, it might be found in the fact that no medicine in the market has been so shamefully and repeatedly counterfeited. Ignorant, cunning, avaricious, and unprincipled men, have in different places, manufactured a spurious pill, bearing a superficial resemblance to the true article, but composed either impotent or Deleterious ingredients, which they have sought to foist upon the public as the veritable

'INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.'

These fraudulent swindlers could never pass off their worthless upon the public but for the countenance and assistance of (self-styled) respectable druggists, who, for the sake of a little filthy lucre, lend themselves to this monstrous and unhallowed system of imposition. The counterfeiter of a popular medicine is more cruel than a counterfeiter of current money. The calamities done by the latter sink, sink to nothing in comparison with those inflicted upon society by the former. We might point him wringing the mite from the hard hand of invalid poverty which is extended for the boon of health, and receives instead, the vile drug that protracts and aggravates disease, or to view it in its best aspect, suffers it to rage unchecked.—How melancholy is the reflection that thousands may have been hurried to the grave by having a counterfeit substituted for the true medicine—who, but for the vental fraud, might now be living in high health, the delight and hope of the social circle.—And do we not feel interested in putting down these vile counterfeiters.

Let the Stores where they are sold be marked and shunned!

And let the common indignation of the community administer to all concerned in these unfair practices a general and withering rebuke.

CAUTION:

The public will please observe that the genuine medicine has the following wording on the sides of the boxes:

'WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILL.'

—Indian Purgative—

Of the North American College of Health.

And also around the border of a label will be found in small type 'Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1840, by William Wright, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.'

It will be further observed that the printed direction for using the medicine, which accompanies each box, are also entered according to Act of Congress; and the same form will be found at the bottom of the first page.

The slightest attention to the above few particulars will serve to protect the purchaser from fraud, and save the lives of those who may otherwise be endangered by using a counterfeit medicine.

The public will also remember that all those who sell the genuine Indian Vegetable Pills are provided with a certificate of Agency, signed by

William Wright, Vice President Of the American College of Health,

and that peddlers are never in any case allowed to sell the genuine article. All travelling Agents will be provided with a certificate of Agency as above described; and those who cannot show one will be known as base impostors.

The regularly appointed Agents can receive their supplies of the above popular pills, as heretofore, from the only Office and General Depot for the New England States.

198 TREMONT STREET, 198

BOSTON.

Principal Office, and General Depot, 108, Race st. Philadelphia, Pa.

☞All letters relative to the Pills must be addressed thus—*N. E. Office N. A. College of Health*, 198 Tremont St. Boston, Mass."

Beware of the Infected District, in Ann Street, Boston.

N. B. Buy of none except the following regularly appointed Agents:

AGENTS.

Oxford County.

Andover, Lewis Cockrell.
Bethel, Thomas Jefferson.
East Bethel, Kimball & Crocker.
Bethel E. D. [illegible] Carter & Co.
Bethel, Walker's Mills, Reuben Lidster.
Brownfield, Daniel Tyler.
Buckfield, N. & L. Atwood
Canton Mills, J. M. Perham.
Canton, Holland & Austin.
Dixfield, Charles L. Estes.
Dixfield L., H. J. Bakus.
Fryeburg, H. C. Boswell.
Fryeburg N. D. W. O'Brion & Co.
Greenwood, Joseph Stevens.
Hartford, Winslow Hall.
Hiram, Algbees Spring.
Livermore, Strickland & Morrison.
Livermore N. J. Coolidge.
Livermore (Heine's Corner) Samuel R. Nelson.
Lovell, James Walker.
Mexico, James L. Dolloff.
Norway, Wm. E. Goodnow
Norway N. Jonathan Swift.
Oxford, Craigie's Mills, Camden Durell.
Oxford, Welchville, Brown & Cox.
Paris, Thomas Crocker.
Paris N. Alanson Boggs.
Paris S. O. H. Paine.
Porter, John Higgins.
Rumford Point, J. H. Wardwell.
Rumford Centre, J. Graham.
Rumford Falls, A. Bolster.
Sumner, Jeremiah Howe.
Sumner N. L. & R. Crocker.
Turner, J. Blake & Son.
Turner Centre, Mitchell & Bradford.
Waterford, Chaplin Nelson

N. B. Remember THOMAS CROCKER is the only regular collecting Agent for the sale of the above invaluable medicine in this Village, and do not purchase elsewhere, if you would be sure of obtaining the GENUINE MEDICINE.

A fresh supply just received by the Agents in this County from the New-England Office of the N. A. College of Health, No. 198 Tremont-street, Boston, Mass. epoy34—Dec. 25

DR. J. D. BUZZELL'S

CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES,

CONSISTING OF

Vegetable Billious Bitters,
Vegetable Billious Pills,
Jaundice Mixture,
Hemorrhoidal, or Pile Powders,
Compound Strengthening Plaster,
Ointment for the cure of Cutaneous Eruptions, and Cough Mixture.

THESE Medicines are purely Vegetable, and extensively used in various parts of the United States, British Provinces and the West Indies.

They are particularly intended for the removal of Chronic diseases, such as habitual or periodical head ache, Catarrh, Consumption of the lungs—Worm affections of the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys, or any vessels, glands, &c. Dropsy, Rheumatism, Gout, and gouty of the preparations, viz: the Billious Bitters, Pills, Jaundice Mixture, and anti-acid preparations—when generally used will operate by opening obstructions, removing all an [illegible] and offensive matter from the stomach and bowels, which he has reason to think is always their effect in all cases within the control of medicine. They operate as a preventive in various Epidemical diseases, such as Intermittent, Remittent, Bilious and common Typus fevers, Inflammations of the Lungs, Bowels, Pleura, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhea, &c. Also as preventives to some contagious diseases, such as the Yellow, Scarlet and Putrid fevers, and although there are some contagious diseases which they are not capable, such as small pox, measles, hooping cough, &c., yet he, from many years experience, has become confident, that all who contract any of these diseases, while under the influence of these medicines, when in a disease as to keep up and maintain a healthy action in the secretory and excretory vessels of the digestive organs, are but slightly affected, and are easily managed, whereas, on the contrary, diarrhœa in many cases, they would prove not only dangerous, but uncontrollable and dangerous.

For a more full and particular description of disease, and the medicine to be applied, I beg leave to refer you to my circular in pamphlet form, which may be found wherever the medicines are for sale, and to the remarks accompanying them.

Agents—Oxford County.

HUBBARD & MARBLE, Paris Hill; A. Briggs, North Paris; J. Cruchett, Norway Village; J. Wilson, Oxford;—Wm. Walker, Perry Brook & Co., C. P. Bridgham, Buckfield; Wm. L. Berry, S. B. Holt, N. Turner; J. M. Denham, Canton; J. Bicknell, Woodstock; Bretton & Washburn, Livermore; J. H. Wardwell, J. Graham, Rumford; C. S. Chase, Dixfield; J. M. Dolloff, Mexico; L. S. Bumpus, Hebron; J. Parsons, 2d, H. Cross, Minot; C. S. Packard, Auburn; C. Howe, Sumner.—1y.—11, 1843. epoy49

TIMOTHY LUDDEN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

TURNER-VILLAGE, Me.

Standard Periodical for Youth,

A NEW VOLUME OF

ROBERT MERRY'S MUSEUM,

EDITED BY S. G. GOODRICH,

AUTHOR OF PETER PARLEY'S TALES.

Commencing Jan., 1841.

THE publishers of this very popular Magazine for Youth being anxious to be more fully entitled to the success which has attended their efforts, would announce to their patrons that they intend to make the forth coming volume far more interesting than any of its predecessors. The Editorial department will still be under the management of S. G. Goodrich, Esq. the highly popular author of Peter Parley's Tales, whose fame as one of the most fascinating writers for youth is too extensively diffused to need further comment. A variety of new and pleasing articles are now ready, and will appear in this volume, not inferior in interest, to the 'Travels of Thomas Trotter,' 'The Siberian Sable Hunters,' 'Story of Philip Brunge,' 'Adventures of Robert Merry,' and others which have been finished in the preceding volumes. Every article will be thoroughly digested before it is admitted into the work, and great care will be taken that it shall not contain anything inconsistent with morality and virtue. Commencing in January, we shall also introduce a piece of Music to every number. We have also in progress a variety of new and striking Engravings, designed by Mr. H. Billings, for this work exclusively. In short, the publishers are determined to make this Magazine as good as talent, care, attention and liberal expense can make it, and they respectfully ask ALL Mr. Robert Merry's friends to give them their kind support and encouragement. The Terms of the Museum will continue as before, viz:—

One Dollar per annum, in advance.

In order, however, to give all an opportunity to to peruse Mr. Merry's work, the publishers propose to make the following

☞GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS.☜

For $5,00 we will send four copies of the Museum one year.
" 5,00 " 7 " " "
" 10,00 " 15 " " "
" 20,00 " 32 " " "
" 25,00 " 40 " " "

The Cash in all cases to be sent in advance, and free from expense to us, and, if convenient, the whole number should be sent to one address. Letters enclosing money for the above work, if post paid or free, may be sent at our risk, provided the money is enclosed in the presence of the Post Master.

Address G. M. ATWOOD, Gardiner, Me.

TREASURER'S NOTICE,—Canton.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of land, and other real estate, in the town of Canton, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in the town of Canton, and certified lists of such as remain unpaid for the years 1842 and 1843 have been returned to me by the Collectors of said town for the purpose of advertising, viz:—

Non-Resident Proprietors, 1842.

Names.	No. of Lot.	No. of Range.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Tax.	Expenses.
				$	$	cts
Peleg Mitchell,	25	3	40	350	5	15
Non-Resident Proprietors, 1843.						
Peleg Mitchell,	26	3	30	350	4	10
Leavitt Lathrop,	S & 9	13	50	250	3	50
Joel Freland Farm, or unknown,			107	400	5	32
Rufus Delano, or unknown,			16	40		75

GIDEON ELLIS, Treasurer of Canton.

Canton, May 29th, 1841. 3w4

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution, the same having been attached on the original Writ, and will be sold at public Vendue, at the Store of Hall & Adams, South Paris, on Saturday, the sixth day of July next, at two o'clock P. M., all the right which Charles F. Kittredge has to redeem the House and Stand now occupied by him, being the same which he purchased of James Dearing, Oct. 9, 1839. The premises were mortgaged Feb. 16, 1843, to Geo. Vinton, to secure the payment of $151,15 in three months, and $103,87 in four months, then next, and interest.

Also all the interest which said Kittredge has in and to three Shares in the South Paris Manufacturing Company. Said shares are pledged to certain bills of [illegible] other particulars of which and terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale.

SAMUEL F. RAWSON, Dept. Sh'ff.

Paris, June 1, 1841. 4

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Probate Court for the County of Oxford, there will be sold at public Vendue, on the premises, on Saturday the Sixth day of July next, at one o'clock P. M.,—All the real estate of

JOHN GRAY,

late of Paris, in said County, deceased. Said real estate consists of about four acres of mowing land situated in said Paris, it being the same purchased by the deceased of Seth Felch of the Northeast corner of no. 5 Felch's Lot. Terms made known of the time and place of sale by

COLUMBUS GRAY, Adm'r.

Paris, May 22, 1841 4

WEIGHTS & MEASURES.

THE subscriber having been appointed Sealer of Weights and Measures for the town of Paris, hereby gives public notice that he will attend to the [illegible] sealing of such Weights and Measures as may be brought to him for that purpose at his residence on Parris Hill on the first and third Saturdays of [illegible] next.

BENJAMIN WALTON, Sealer.

May 20th, 1841. 2

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS Richard W. Bowerman, of Norway, in the County of Oxford, on the seventeenth day of May, 1836, conveyed to me, the subscriber, of Paris, in said County, by his mortgage Deed of that date, about four acres of land situated at the Steep Falls in Norway aforesaid, with the buildings thereon, which said deed is recorded in the Oxford Records Book 98, page 267, reference thereto being had for a more particular description of the premises and condition of the mortgage, and as the condition of said mortgage has been broken I give this public notice to foreclose the same mortgage. JOHN B. STOWELL.

Paris, June 3, 1841. 3w3

Notice of Freedom.

THIS certifies that I have this day given to my son John L. A. Brown, his time, to act and trade for himself until he is twenty-one years of age, I shall claim none of his earnings nor hold myself responsible for any debts of his contracting after this date.

JOHN BROWN.

Attest:—Nathan Bartlett.

Letter A. No. 2, June 1st, 1841 *4

Cheap! Cheaper!! Cheapest!!!

AND NO MISTAKE.

THE subscriber informs all who are in want of Tailoring, that they can have work done at his shop in as good style as at any other Shop in New England. He feels confident that, from his long experience and constant application to business, he can give entire satisfaction to the most fastedious.

He would also tender his thanks to the people of Paris and vicinity for the liberal patronage heretofore extended him, and hopes for a continuance.

☞Fashions received Quarterly from New York and Boston.

N B. All garments warranted to fit. Cutting done at short notice. Gentlemen please give me a call before you go further.

WM. HEATH, Tailor.

South Paris, May 10, 1841. tf 3

WILLIAM K. KIMBALL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CANTON MILLS, Me.